



A Landscape Legacy: National Parks and the historic environment



ENGLISH HERITAGE



The Countryside Agency
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England's National Parks are amongst its finest and most treasured landscapes. They include many areas prized for their remoteness, tranquillity and their importance for nature conservation. But, despite their apparent wildness, the landscapes we see today are *cultural* landscapes – the result of thousands of years of human interaction with nature. They continue to be living and working landscapes and the people who manage the land today help safeguard their special qualities.

The heritage of each National Park is fundamental to its unique present-day character. It exerts a powerful influence on modern land use within the Parks, on their patterns of woodland, wetland, common land and fields and on the character of their villages and towns. This heritage is central to the sense of identity of the communities living in the Parks and a key factor encouraging inward investment and tourism.

This publication describes some of the important work being undertaken within the English National Parks to realise the potential of the historic environment – work that is helping people to understand, value, care for and enjoy their heritage, now and in the future.

NATIONAL PARKS AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Although designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 on the basis of 'natural beauty', England's National Parks are in fact cultural landscapes of national and international importance, reflecting many centuries of human influence on the landscape.

This interrelationship of human and natural influence was recognised in the Scott, Hobhouse and Dower reports, which paved the way for the creation of National Parks in the 1940s. But it was not formally acknowledged in statute until the Environment Act 1995 confirmed the conservation and promotion of the cultural heritage as one of the statutory purposes of National Parks, alongside conservation of natural beauty and wildlife and the promotion of opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment. This statutory recognition of the significance of the cultural heritage for National Parks was further strengthened by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, which confirmed the cultural heritage as one of the designation criteria for National Parks.

With the designation of the New Forest as a National Park in 2005, the eight National Parks in England plus the Broads, which has equivalent status, together cover 1.05 million hectares, 8 per cent of England's total land area. Often protected from the worst excesses of intensive agriculture and having enjoyed up to half a century of conservation effort, the National Parks are important repositories of historic landscape and settlement, traditional buildings and well-preserved archaeology. The Parks, for example, include more than 4,200 Scheduled Monuments (22 per cent of the national total), in excess of 11,200 listed buildings and 30 registered landscapes.

This heritage needs to be cared for, not only for its own sake but also because it is an important asset for the Parks, helping to deliver economic advantage by encouraging inward investment and stimulating tourism. In the Lake District National Park, for example, 60 per cent of domestic visitors and 63 per cent of international visitors rated the area's sense of history and tradition as an extremely or very important factor in their decision to visit. Conservation of the historic environment in National Parks commands

considerable public support. In the Dartmoor National Park, 92 per cent of respondents to the proposed National Park Management Plan 'Vision' agreed that the archaeological and historic character of buildings, settlements and landscapes should be conserved.

A key factor in securing the future of the National Parks' heritage is the statutory management plan each National Park Authority is required to produce. The protection and promotion of the historic environment is a key feature in these management plans, which address the implications of a wide variety of environmental pressures affecting the heritage, including those which lie beyond the remit of the Town and Country Planning system.

Despite their duty to conserve their cultural heritage, National Parks are living landscapes that need to evolve to ensure the continued vitality of their communities. Managing and caring for the historic environment in these areas does not mean preserving these places 'in aspic'. Indeed, it is archaeological evidence that shows us how these landscapes have changed over many centuries. It is clear that further evolution is inevitable, driven by changes to agriculture, population and climate. So, caring for the historic environment requires us to work with this change, while ensuring that what is most valued today is available to the Parks' communities and visitors in the future.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

Central to the success of the English National Park Authorities in managing the historic environment is their provision of in-house heritage professionals – archaeologists and historic buildings conservation specialists – working alongside experts in landscape, nature conservation and recreation to deliver integrated management of the landscape. The provision of these specialist heritage staff has greatly facilitated the development of partnership working with English Heritage, the Countryside Agency, Heritage Lottery Fund and other organisations.

In 1995, partnership working on the historic environment between the statutory heritage and countryside agencies of England and Wales and the National Parks was formalised by a *Joint Statement on the Historic Environment in the National Parks of England and Wales*, which recognised the particular opportunity

provided by the Parks for the conservation of the historic environment, the promotion of public understanding of the heritage and the sharing of best practice.

This commitment to co-operation was further strengthened in 1998 by a *Declaration of Support for the Historic Environment of the National Parks of England and Wales* and in 2004 by the launch of a revised *Joint Statement and Joint Action Plan* for the National Park Authorities and the agencies. Copies of the *Joint Statement* can be downloaded from www.english-heritage.org.uk/finestlandscapes.

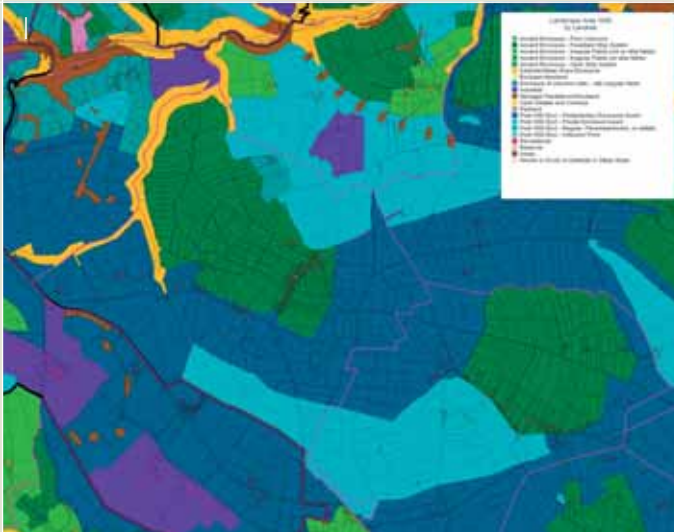
This publication celebrates more than 10 years of partnership working in the English National Parks, within the framework provided by these agreements. The case studies that follow demonstrate how the agencies, the National Park Authorities and the professional staff within them, local communities and a wide range of partners are working closely to secure the future of the historic environment. The studies highlight a number of exemplary projects drawn from around England, including survey, site and landscape management, regeneration, public participation and innovative interpretation, education and socio-economic research. They emphasise the complexity of managing the historic resource in today's countryside and show how this can be achieved successfully while addressing wider social, economic and environmental agendas.

This is a short selection of case studies from the wide range of excellent work taking place within the National Parks. We hope that these examples will inspire further good practice within and between the Parks and in other protected landscapes in England and beyond.

1 HLC map for Chelmorton illustrating ancient enclosure (in green shades) and post- enclosure field systems (in blue shades). Image Peak District National Park Authority Licence No. LA 076015 2004. © Peak District National Park Authority

2 Early medieval terraced fields, Bakewell. © Peak District National Park Authority

3 Medieval field systems, Castleton. © Peak District National Park Authority



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UNDERSTANDING

enhanced understanding aids better management and public enjoyment of the heritage

Historic Landscape Characterisation: helping to unravel the complexities of landscapes in the Peak District National Park

The National Park Authorities work hard to improve public awareness, understanding, management and enjoyment of their historic environment, for example through involvement in national research programmes. In 2005 more than 65 per cent of the total area of all National Parks had been covered by English Heritage's Historic Landscape Characterisation programme, with the remainder scheduled for completion by 2007.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is a tool for understanding the development and historic significance of the landscape as a whole. Farm Advisers in the Peak District National Park make regular use of HLC data in brokering agreements for the Environmental Stewardship Scheme run by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). The Advisers receive regular training from the National Park Authority's archaeologists, who provide them with interpreted information from the HLC dataset. The National Park Authority has its own agri-environment scheme, the Environmental Enhancement Scheme. It offers an alternative to Environmental Stewardship for protecting the historic landscape, where Environmental Stewardship is either inappropriate or not being considered by farmers. Use of HLC has, for example, informed works for the renewal of historic field boundaries on a holding in the White Peak. HLC classified the holding as part of a much more extensive area of ancient enclosure with the pattern of medieval strip cultivation fossilised by later enclosure walls. These are, in fact, some of the oldest historic field systems in the Peak District. The gradual loss of field boundaries from this type of landscape means that those fossilised strip field systems that remain intact are becoming increasingly rare and are particularly worthy of preservation. The fields of this holding form an integral part of this important White Peak landscape.

Increasing access to archaeology in the Northumberland National Park

Discovering Our Hillfort Heritage was a five-year project in the Northumberland National Park, funded through grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the LEADER+ programme in partnership with English Heritage, the Universities of Durham and Newcastle and local archaeological societies.

The research programme was initiated by the National Park Authority and was prompted by specific conservation issues surrounding these extraordinarily well-preserved monuments, which have iconic status in the historic landscape of the National Park. There was also a need to improve physical and intellectual access and put in place management agreements with private landowners in advance of the new rights of open access.

The research programme was founded on 15 new landscape surveys by the English Heritage Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team. Each investigation allowed the National Park Authority to implement tailored management measures, including the treatment of animal burrows, stock erosion and scrub, adjustment of grazing routines and the creation of new footpaths.

Collectively, the new investigations on the complex, multi-period sites are of international importance, producing challenging new interpretations of the function and evolution of hillforts in the region. Initial results have been communicated through talks, guided walks and articles in local and national publications, including the *Time Team* magazine. Overviews will be presented in a book entitled *Hillforts: Prehistoric Strongholds of Northumberland National Park*, and an academic article. In addition, a series of leaflets enabling self-guided walks has been produced by the Park Authority and, in the College Valley, a hillfort trail with accompanying booklet and information panels has been created.

The *Discovering Our Hillfort Heritage* project has established foundations for future work. It has brought together academics and community groups to the benefit of both, and deepened the understanding of local people about the rich heritage on their doorstep. It has also brought tangible benefits to rural communities by providing the infrastructure investments necessary to broaden access to archaeological sites and landscapes while still managing the fragile remains as sympathetically as possible.

4 Iron Age hillfort at Mid Hill, Northumberland National Park. © English Heritage

5 & 6 Survey work being undertaken by the English Heritage Archaeological Investigation Team in the Northumberland National Park. © English Heritage



7 & 8 Hawkcombe Head students on the Exmoor Archaeology Field School learning how to knap flint. 7. © Brian Pearce 8. © Rob Wilson-North

9 Students on the Exmoor Archaeology Field School excavating a Late Mesolithic site in Ven Combe. © Rob Wilson-North



Fuelling interest in the Exmoor National Park

Exmoor has nearly 4,000 known archaeological sites representing millennia of human activity. The National Park's archaeologists are working hard with communities to help improve the understanding of this rich archaeological resource.

The Exmoor Archaeology Field School, established in 2002, introduces young people to the techniques of archaeology and encourages them to progress on to higher education. So far nearly half of the 50 students who have attended the Field School have progressed on to study archaeology at university.

The Field School is run jointly by the University of Bristol and the Exmoor National Park Authority and is funded by the university's Widening Participation Office and the National Park Authority.

The Field School comprises an annual two-week excavation on Exmoor's oldest archaeological site at Hawkcombe Head near Porlock. The project was set up to rescue archaeological deposits and artefacts following recent damage to the site caused by 4x4 vehicles; another primary objective was to establish the nature of occupation there and its extent.

The Field School revealed evidence for occupation, including two possible hearths and a temporary structure, with radiocarbon dates from the Late Mesolithic period. Such remains are extremely rare in England. The Field School has now begun a programme of environmental analysis to improve understanding of the landscape around the site.

Northumberland National Park: Historic Village Atlas Project

The Northumberland National Park was designated largely on the basis of its open moorland. The settlement pattern in most areas of the Park is one of isolated farms and hamlets. The Historic Village Atlas Project was a collaborative project between the Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and local communities, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Sustainable Development Fund and the NNPA to produce an *Atlas of Historic Villages*.

The project focused on 17 historic settlements, which are still occupied today and consequently are being continually maintained and modified to meet the changing demands of modern life.

The *Atlas* drew on a combination of sources, including archaeological data, aerial photographs, historic building records and documentary sources, to provide a detailed history of the development of each village within its local landscape. While the emphasis was on the villages themselves, consideration was also given to their historic township and estate context, including examination of field systems, pasture and woodland. The results were presented using a combination of illustrated text, maps showing the development of each village through time, and an assessment of the archaeological significance of the different elements of each village and township. One of the main highlights of the work was the wealth of historic map data, some of it going back to at least the 16th century, which has been uncovered in the region's various libraries, record offices and private collections.

Each *Village Atlas* report includes annotated copies of high-quality aerial photographs, modern photographs of buildings of exceptional interest and examples of the hundreds of old photographs recovered during archival research and various community meetings.

Local communities have been able to use the results of the work to develop a variety of projects, funded from sources such as the Sustainable Development Fund, the Heritage Lottery Fund's *Your Heritage Programme* and the Countryside Agency's *Vital Villages* scheme. The results have also been used to enhance the Sites and Monuments Record for the Park and for the county council and to inform development-control decisions. In future it will be used as a baseline document from which further study, understanding and enjoyment of the historic villages can be developed.

10 Aerial photography was one of the main tools used to record the current form and condition of the Park's historic parish settlements and their landscape settings. 10. Harbottle 11. Holystone 12. Elsdon. Tim Gates. Copyright reserved



13 Eclerigg Barn under repair in the ESA scheme. © Andy Lowe, Lake District National Park Authority

14 Included in the study were four Grade II-listed barns at Hawkshead which were renovated with funding from Defra's Rural Enterprise Scheme. © English Heritage

15 Following completion of the Lake District project, work was undertaken to publicise the results. © Jason Smalley for English Heritage, Defra and LDNPA



VALUING

by helping people understand the importance of the historic environment they will want to care for it

Socio-economic value of traditional farm building conservation in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales

Traditional farm buildings are a major contributor to the character of rural landscapes. The restructuring of farming and demographic changes, however, are threatening the survival of these buildings.

In 2005, English Heritage and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in partnership with the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), commissioned ADAS UK and the University of Gloucestershire's Countryside and Community Research Unit to undertake an evaluation of the social, economic and public benefits of the long-term programme of repairs to traditional farm buildings undertaken through the Lake District's Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) scheme, which has now closed to applications.

Administered by the Rural Development Service, the ESA scheme covered most of the land in the Lake District National Park, with the objective of protecting its landscape, wildlife and heritage by offering financial incentives to landowners to farm their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. This can include payments (usually 80 per cent of approved costs) for repairs to historic farm buildings. Since its establishment in 1993, the scheme has supported more than 1,000 repair projects, with specialist advice on building conservation being provided by the LDNPA Building Conservation Officer.

The evaluation project focused on the period 1998 to 2004, during which time Defra's investment in grants was more than £6.2 million. The project sought to rigorously define those benefits delivered by this repair programme in addition to the important heritage conservation benefits that were the primary objective of the work. These additional benefits include the creation of employment, inputs to the local economy, benefits to farm businesses and landscape enhancement from the perspective of residents and visitors, as well as the development of skills in using traditional building techniques such as the use of lime mortar and green oak.

16 Farm buildings are a prominent feature in the Yorkshire Dales landscape. These are at Thwaite, Swaledale. © Dr Peter Gaskell

17 Barn at Ribblesdale, just off the Pennine Way, before repairs funded under Defra's ESA scheme were undertaken. © Claire Harris, Defra RDS

18 The socio-economic impact of repairs to stone walls as well as barns will be considered in the Yorkshire Dales project. © Defra

These craft skills are transferable to other building conservation projects in the National Park.

Allowing for additionality, displacement and multiplier effects, the key findings of the project were that without the ESA scheme, two-thirds of the traditional farm buildings were likely to have become derelict, with the remainder repaired to a lower standard, not in keeping with traditional building styles. Building work was carried out by 30 locally based contractors, and the scheme is estimated to have created between 25 and 30 full-time-equivalent jobs in the local economy, at least half of which were generated through direct employment on building projects.

Furthermore, allowing for direct, indirect and induced effects, the scheme has resulted in a total injection of £8.5 million into the local economy, with every £1 expenditure on farm building repair under the scheme calculated to result in a total output within the ESA of £2.49. This very favourable outcome reflects the use of locally based contractors who source a significant proportion of their staff and supplies within the area.

The full report on this project, *A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building Repair and Re-use in the Lake District ESA*, is available at www.helm.org.uk.

Following on from the Lake District project English Heritage, in partnership with Defra and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), began work on a project to examine the socio-economic benefits of repairs to traditional farm buildings and walls in the Yorkshire Dales. The work will consider a variety of funding programmes, including the YDNPA's own Farm Conservation Scheme and Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme. It attempt to assess the survey data in relation to tourism and visitor perceptions of these features in the landscape and their contribution to the local tourism industry. The results of the project will be available towards the end of 2006.



19 Excavation of archaeological discoveries revealed in aftermath of fire, have helped inform management strategies. © Neil Redfern

20 Extent of the fire damage on Fylingdales Moor, at Brow Moor, October 2003. © English Heritage. NMR 17922-19

North York Moors National Park: Fylingdales Moor fire site

Fylingdales Moor is an expanse of heather moorland within the North York Moors National Park, overlooking the coast between Scarborough and Whitby. The area is ecologically important and subject to a number of environmental designations. In addition, the moorland contains a wealth of exceptionally well-preserved archaeological remains, ranging from the Neolithic period to the Second World War. Around 30 of the prehistoric sites are Scheduled Monuments.

In September 2003, a 'wild fire' destroyed the ground cover across an area of 250 hectares, revealing archaeological features of all types and periods and leaving them vulnerable to erosion by wind and water. Reconnaissance by English Heritage's Aerial Survey Team revealed features of archaeological importance scattered across the entire burnt area. The fundamental threat, however, was to the very survival of the moorland itself.

In response the National Park Authority, in partnership with English Heritage, English Nature, the landowner, the Court Leet and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), instigated a programme of emergency measures, including recording and management of the archaeological resource. A rapid archaeological survey of the moor was contracted out, supplemented by English Heritage's Survey and Investigation Team, who carried out a detailed survey of 25 per cent of the area, where rock-art and alum industry remains were concentrated. Photogrammetry



and laser scanning of some of the rock-art damaged by the fire was also carried out by English Heritage.

In parallel with the archaeological recording, the National Park Authority initiated a programme to regenerate the moorland and to control erosion. In April 2004 grass and heather seed was sown to regenerate the site and heather bales were placed in watercourses to help reduce the impact of water run-off.

The initial work was funded by English Heritage, the National Park Authority and English Nature, and covered approximately 60 per cent of the moor. The second phase, funded through Defra's Countryside Stewardship Scheme, tackled the remaining moor and included heather brushing to protect vulnerable areas and monuments.

The rapid survey greatly increased the number of records in the National Park Authority's Historic Environment Record (by more than 1000 per cent), while detailed survey created a comprehensive record of some of the most complex and important features. Partnership working was the key to the proactive and successful management initiatives.

The range, density and subtlety of the archaeological resource revealed by the fire is altering the way the Park Authority and others now consider and manage the moors, having raised the awareness of the potential density of the hidden archaeological resource beneath the heather.

21 Harvesting heather seeds during the regeneration management.

© Flora Locale North England Project

22 Howdale Moor at Fylingdales in 2004, one year on after regeneration management. © English Heritage. NMR 20180-19

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23 Magpie Mine near Sheldon with mountain pansies, one of the attractive plants found on lead rakes. © Peak District National Park Authority

24 Guided walk past a 'beehive' stone capping to a mine shaft at Bonsall. © Jon Humble, English Heritage

25 This large extraction site on Longstone Edge has been reworked for gangue minerals several times over the decades. Some of the deep modern opencuts are still active while others have been backfilled. © English Heritage (NMR)

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The Peak District lead legacy: our heritage, our environment, our future

Lead mining was for centuries a key social, economic and environmental factor in the development of the Peak District landscape. Lead extraction occurred first in the Bronze Age, continued in the Roman and medieval periods and reached its zenith during the 17th to 18th centuries, vying with iron for second place as England's major export behind wool. The industry declined dramatically in the second half of the 19th century when faced with cheaper imports.

Lead mining also helped to create new habitats for wildlife in the Peak District's distinctive countryside. Today, the surface remains of this extinct industry provide a tangible link between current generations and their ancestors. The surface remains – mainly hillocks of waste material – were long considered to be eyesores and have been disappearing increasingly rapidly in recent decades. Assessment in the 1990s demonstrated that 75 per cent of hillocks had already been destroyed through quarrying, re-processing and agriculture.

The Peak District National Park Authority established the Lead Rakes Project, in partnership with English Heritage, English Nature, the National Trust and a range of community groups, to identify what remained, raise public awareness of its importance and conserve what was left. An English Heritage Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) grant enabled the production of a promotional publication, a summary leaflet for residents and tourists and a display for shows, seminars and conferences. An educational CD was produced for Key Stage 2 pupils. Field survey has been instrumental in identifying these remains and has enabled landowners and managers to include a range of key sites in agri-environment agreements, first Countryside Stewardship and then the successor Environmental Stewardship scheme. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has recognised that these remains are special by accepting them as a key conservation target for Environmental Stewardship in Derbyshire.

The Lead Rakes Project continues to work to raise awareness, appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of this important social, economic and environmental resource and seeks to conserve those remains that still exist, for the benefit of current and future generations of residents and visitors to the Peak District.

**Historic environment at risk studies:
Yorkshire Dales and Exmoor National Parks**

In 2002–3 Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority committed to undertake a comprehensive 'Buildings at Risk' (BAR) survey of its 1,801 listed buildings.

A Buildings at Risk survey in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) had been conducted in 1991, but was reliant upon obsolete software, while a revised list of buildings of special historic or architectural interest issued in 1999 for part of the Park had added a substantial number of new entries. Both these factors meant a systematic assessment of BAR priorities and the targeting of funding and resources could not be made by the Authority. The National Park benefits from a large team of Dales Volunteers and it was decided at an early stage to use them to undertake the survey, offering the volunteers an opportunity to become involved in an area of the Authority's work which ordinarily they might not have experienced.

The survey found that 5.3 per cent of listed buildings in the Park were at risk (in categories from 'extreme risk' through to 'at risk'). The completion of the 2003 BAR survey is therefore just a first step: the 5.3 per cent figure represents 96 individual buildings at risk, which the Authority is committed to tackling. A rolling survey of 20% of the listed buildings each year now keeps the BAR data up to date. A similar programme of training and using volunteers to carry out condition survey of archaeological sites began in 2004.

Work to assess the extent of Scheduled Monuments at Risk has also been undertaken by Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA). A survey of each site was undertaken to assess its condition, funded by Ambios (a European-funded Conservation Placement Scheme) over a period of nine months. The survey in 2004–5 generated a valuable database of information and images of all the Scheduled Monuments within the National Park, and has established that 19 per cent are in an unacceptable condition. During the next few years ENPA will be focusing on improving the condition of these archaeological sites and structures using the ENPA and English Heritage-funded Monument Management Scheme and agri-environment schemes, and through the targeting of work by conservation volunteers.

26 Gayle Mill, a Scheduled Monument listed building. The former BAR in the Yorkshire Dales is now a base for woodworking courses, a mobile sawmill, and a low-key visitor attraction following repairs. © Robert White, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority



27 Farfield Mill, dating from 1837, was the last working textile mill in the YDNP. Following repairs the building is now an arts and heritage centre. © Robert White, Yorkshire Dales National Park



28 Brightworthy Barrows, after the Scheduled Monuments At Risk survey. © English Heritage (NMR)



- 29 Thurne Mill. © Broads Authority
- 30 Cadges and Polkeys Mill during repairs. © Broads Authority
- 31 Reed and saw sedge at Martham Broad. © Jenifer White, English Heritage

CARING

for the historic environment in National Parks enables people to enjoy it

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Broads bursary scheme for traditional skills

The Broads Authority and its partners received a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to run the Reed, Sedge, Fens and Mills Bursary Scheme to provide much-needed training for the reed and sedge-cutting and millwrighting heritage industries. The £1m scheme provides bursaries for skills that are in danger of being lost: 10 reed and sedge-cutting bursaries, in two tranches of 5, for just over one and a half years each, and 5 millwrighting bursaries for three and a half years. The 75 drainage mills in the area, mostly listed, are in various states of disrepair but there are only 2 working millwrights. Through the scheme the Broads Authority is hoping to increase the skilled labour force in this trade, to meet the maintenance requirements of these structures. The training will include learning about the historic and cultural background of the industry and mills, maintenance of mill machinery, brickwork, timber maintenance, paint systems, tarring, lead flashing application, rigging, lifting, hoisting, as well as nesting and roosting protocols as many of the mills are also important nature conservation sites.

Reed and sedge-cutting is an age-old industry in the area that has been struggling recently. Through the Leader+ programme the industry has undergone some regeneration, including the formation of the Reed and Sedge Cutters Association. The financial margins for the industry are extremely tight. With the bursary programme it is hoped that the scheme will provide the opportunity for enabling the existing cutters to diversify their skills and make a year-round occupation viable. The reed and sedge-cutting bursaries will include learning about the historic and cultural background of the Broads fens, brushcutter and chainsaw work, construction skills, fen management as well as habitat management. The bursaries will bring new blood to the industry – in effect 21st-century marshmen. The scheme will result in the design of a model bursary scheme in terms of modules, training and assessment that could be applied to specialist skills in particular areas: a proven 'model' could be rolled out in other Parks and areas.

32 Simonsbath sawmill after the completion of repairs. © Exmoor National Park Authority

34 The renovated saw in use. © Heather Lowther

33 The restored leat system and turbine pit at the sawmill. © Exmoor National Park

Exmoor National Park: Simonsbath sawmill

The 19th-century water-powered sawmill at Simonsbath, near South Molton, was put out of use during the Lynmouth flood disaster in 1952. After the flood a large single-cylinder oil engine was used to power the sawmill. In the mid-1990s the Fortescue Estate offered the sawmill to the Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA). In order to safeguard the character of this site and restore the building and its operation the Authority purchased the mill in 1996 with additional funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) as part of a partnership between ENPA, the HLF and the Regional Development Agency.

Repairs to the mill began in 1999 in three main phases – the reinstatement of water supply to the leats, sluices, fish pass, water turbine; the restoration of the main building; and overhaul of the sawmilling machinery, including the sawbench, and the installation of a new band saw.

The high-quality building-conservation repairs to the sawmill were completed in the summer of 2003 and the site became fully operational again for the first time in more than 50 years in May 2004.

The sawmill is now the centrepiece of the National Park Authority's own sustainable countryside management operations and is processing timber from the Authority's woodlands for use on Exmoor on signage, stiles and gates.



35 Part of Shovel Down/Kestor
PAL. © C Chapman

36 Stalldon Stone Row. ©
Dartmoor National Park Authority

37 Grimspound, Manton Parish,
Dartmoor. © English Heritage/
Photographer Alun Bull

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Dartmoor National Park: a vision for Dartmoor

In the Dartmoor National Park, English Heritage has been working with the Authority and other bodies to develop *A Vision for Moorland Dartmoor*. The Park, designated in 1951, covers 953km² in area (of which 50 per cent is open moorland) and contains 727km of public rights of way. The area is an internationally renowned multi-period archaeological landscape containing 1,200 Scheduled Monuments and 18,500 Historic Environment Record entries.

Partners, including the Park Authority, government bodies and agencies (principally English Nature and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and the Dartmoor Commoners Council have developed an environmental vision for the area for 2030. The *Vision*, which takes the form of an annotated map, describes the vegetation cover and various habitats that are desired in the future. The *Vision* acknowledges the need to conserve and retain the visibility of those archaeological landscapes within the National Park that are of outstanding importance. Fourteen Premier Archaeological Landscapes (PALs) have been identified, and it has been agreed that they will be managed principally for their archaeological rather than ecological value. Inter-visibility of archaeological components within PALs is a key objective of the *Vision*, with the approach being management of the whole landscape rather than of individual sites. Thus it will be necessary to ensure that vegetation – and in particular dwarf shrub heath – is prevented from encroaching and masking the archaeological components of the PALs. The approach does not mean that nationally important designated and non-designated archaeological features outside the PALs will not be considered; rather they will continue to be managed on an individual basis.

The *Vision* has been able to foster a dialogue between all the parties involved with the management of Dartmoor; all of whom are concerned that it remains a valued landscape for generations to follow. The partners are now working together to ensure that the aims of the *Vision* can be delivered through support for hill-farming and appropriate agri-environment schemes and prescriptions.

Peak Villages: Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme

Together with English Heritage, the Peak District National Park Authority set up the Peak Villages Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme in 2001. It aimed to address the decline of hill-farming in the area by targeting the repair of traditional, non-residential buildings in 18 conservation areas. The launch of the scheme was timely following the foot and mouth crisis.

The conservation areas – mostly small farming villages – were selected on the basis of greatest need. Priority was given to farm buildings, but village shops, post offices, chapels and village halls were also eligible. Failing roofs were the prime target together with associated walling, chimneys and gutters. Keeping the buildings watertight was the key to keeping them in use and preventing further deterioration. The buildings did not have to be listed but had to have historic/architectural interest and to be within the conservation area.

The grants of necessity were high – ranging from 80 per cent for farm buildings with low economic return, through to 30 per cent grants for buildings with some commercial return.

The Peak Villages scheme ran for five years until March 2006. During that time 32 buildings were re-roofed. The total project value of the scheme was £511,000, with £350,000 of public funding (£200,000 from English Heritage; £150,000 from PDNPA) leveraging in £161,000 (or 31 per cent) private investment.

Among the buildings helped were 25 farm buildings, 5 commercial properties within converted outbuildings and 2 outbuildings retained in storage use.

The demand for grants was consistently high with money quickly committed within each financial year. The scheme reached buildings no other grant scheme had been able to help. It was also successful in its subsidiary aim of enhancing the conservation areas involved. Several problem buildings at risk in prominent locations were actively targeted and traditional roof materials put back where they had been lost to sheeting or concrete tiles.

Partnership schemes such as the Peak Villages have been very successful at attracting public and private sector co-funding and are good models for delivery in the future.

38 The 18th-century Grade II stable block in the Wormhill Conservation Area following re-roofing. © Peak District National Park Authority

39 An outbuilding in the Ashford Water Conservation Area with a partially collapsed roof prior to repair. The building was on the

roadside and highly visible on the approach to the town. © Peak District National Park Authority

40 Barn in the Hope Conservation Area following repairs. The building was completely re-roofed using stone slates and parts of the front wall were rebuilt. © Peak District National Park Authority



41 Sandbed Mine, Caldbeck Fells.
Photograph NMR 17458/08 ©
English Heritage.NMR

42 View of the iron crag at
Roughten Gill Mine, Caldbeck.
Photograph AA02/1999 © English
Heritage.NMR

43 Survey work being undertaken
at Roughten Gill Mine, Caldbeck.
Photograph AA02/1970 © English
Heritage.NMR



Caldbeck: managing minerals and early mines in the Lake District

The Caldbeck Fells, on the northern edge of the Lake District National Park, are important both for the minerals that occur as a result of their complex geology and for their industrial archaeology. The majority of the area is common land owned and managed by the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA). The Caldbeck Fells have been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and some of the mining sites are Scheduled Monuments.

The earliest reference to mining in the Caldbeck Fells dates to the 14th century and an extensive mining operation began after 1563 with the arrival of mining experts from Germany and the foundation of the Company of Mines Royal. Distinctive 'coffin'-shaped adits from this period can still be seen in the area. Early mining was largely for lead but in the heyday of the Caldbeck mines in the 19th century, a wide range of minerals was extracted including copper, barytes and tungsten, the latter being mined until 1988.

In 2000 the LDNPA introduced a permit system for mineral collecting to prevent depletion of mineral deposits and damage to archaeological features by amateur and commercial activity. The LDNPA requested English Heritage to carry out recording work to assist with management of the mining sites and this resulted in new aerial photography and transcription for the Caldbeck Fells, and a detailed archaeological survey of one of the most important mines at Roughten Gill/Silver Gill in 2001.

The original permit system proved to be very restrictive and in 2004 it was reviewed by the LDNPA and English Nature in conjunction with the British Geological Survey and representatives from mineral and geological societies. The review was based on archaeological and geological assessments of the condition of key sites. The current permit system, introduced in 2005, identifies three zones of sensitivity and allows for more amateur collecting and research than previously. It is designed to achieve a balance between conserving an important mineralogical and archaeological resource while allowing appropriate recreational, educational and research activities to take place.

Sustainable building design in the Broads historic landscape

The Broads Authority launched a *Sustainability Guide* in June 2006 to inspire property developers, designers and homeowners to be creative in, and deliver, sustainable design solutions. The *Guide* stresses the recycling of traditional buildings and structures is vital to the retention of local character and the regeneration of historic settlements. The research work for the *Guide* was largely funded by the Broads Authority Sustainable Development Fund using a grant provided by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

The format of the *Guide* is intended to be both user-friendly and yet contain enough technical information to appeal to all sectors. The *Guide* consists of a booklet explaining the principles of sustainability in design. These principles are illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and the *Guide* is accompanied by a CD containing an electronic version of the contents with website links to more technical information.

The *Guide* calls for 'a cultural change in the whole building design process' and suggests ways in which buildings can complement the sustainable balance of the Broads. The ideas in each section are costed from the cheapest to the most expensive to give an idea of return.

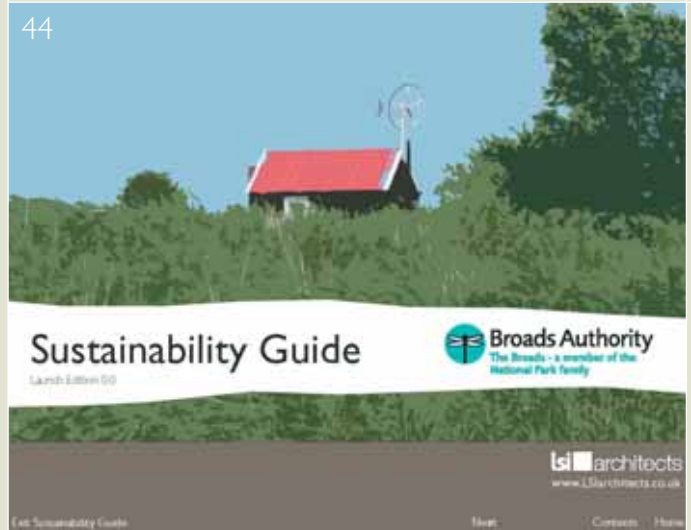
The booklet has sections on designing buildings to adapt to climate change, energy efficiency, choosing materials which have a low impact on resource depletion and energy consumption, making use of acoustic and thermal insulation, natural daylight and ventilation and understanding the importance of conserving limited natural resources and minimising consumption. Recycling, renewable energy, redevelopment of existing buildings, limiting exposure to sun and wind and reducing pollution are also covered.

The Broads Authority believes the *Guide* will help promote good sustainable design practice in the area. The Authority has for a long time supported the concept of sustainable design, and the publication of the *Guide* not only reinforces that commitment but also raises the public profile of the issue and offers practical advice and technical information on how sustainability can be incorporated into the design process.

The booklet is available from the Broads Authority's website at www.broads-authority.gov.uk.

44 The *Sustainability Guide* is accompanied by a CD providing links to technical information.
© Broads Authority

45 & 46 The booklet provides advice on the use of sustainable materials and thermal insulation.
45. © Sarah Tunnicliffe, English Heritage
46. © Mark Luscombe-White/Hudson Architects



47 18th-century cottages at Bucklers Hard. © New Forest National Park Authority

48 Buckland Rings Iron Age hillfort. © New Forest National Park Authority

49 14th-century St Leonards Barn, Beaulieu. © New Forest National Park



New Forest National Park Authority

On 1 March 2005 the New Forest National Park was confirmed, becoming the newest member of the National Parks family and the first in England since the 1980s. The Park Authority took up its full powers and duties on 1 April 2006. The Park has an interesting and diverse historic built environment with villages and scattered settlements sitting in an area of fine landscape. There are just over 600 listed buildings in the Park but many simple unlisted historic buildings typify the New Forest and assert local distinctiveness. They are often fragile in nature, dating from the previous centuries into the 20th century. Their conservation presents a real challenge.

The Authority is working hard to provide a strong commitment to the cultural heritage. The Authority's new corporate plan (covering 2006–7 and 2007–8) recognises the need for greater understanding and management of the cultural heritage and providing people with enhanced access. To facilitate this, the Park is working on the establishment of a partnership to prepare a draft Cultural Heritage Strategy to conserve and improve the understanding of the historic environment. The strategy will input to the Management Plan for the Park, which will be drawn up by 2008.

The Park is committed to providing a full service in respect of the cultural heritage of the area. This will include the provision of specialist building conservation advice; ongoing survey of the condition of listed buildings (a detailed survey of all listed building in the area already exists and it is proposed to review this by re-surveying 10 per cent of all buildings annually); maintenance of a buildings at risk register and proactive action to secure the long-term future of these buildings; and a programme of support, including the provision of design and technical advice to development control and owners of historic buildings.

The Park has established a Historic Buildings Grant Scheme to promote sustainable and sensitive building techniques for the renovation of listed buildings and buildings of historic interest. Work is also under way to prepare a Conservation Area Management Plan for the Park's conservation areas and to begin work on Conservation Area Appraisals.

The cultural heritage work in the Park will be assisted by an in-house team that includes a Building Conservation Officer and a 3-year archaeological post.

ENJOYING

experiencing the wider cultural heritage

Dartmoor National Park: the Moor Memories oral history project

The *Moor Memories* oral history project, run by the Dartmoor National Park Authority, is recording the story of everyday life on Dartmoor during the 20th century. This will create a permanent record of the lives of the people who have lived and worked on the moor thus helping to preserve some of the more intangible aspects of Dartmoor's recent cultural past. Collectively the memories tell of a way of life that endured on Dartmoor for centuries but has largely come to an end in just one generation. The archive has been disseminated through a series of CD collections that can be heard on listening posts at visitor and information centres around the moor; through the library service and that are also available for sale. Curriculum guides have also been prepared for each set of CDs. To hear clips from the *Moor Memories* archive visit the website at www.dartmoor-npa.gov.uk/laf-moormemories.

Born out of the *Moor Memories* project the *Virtually Dartmoor* website, www.virtuallydartmoor.org.uk, combines some of these recollections with expert interpretation, archive images and 360° photographs in a series of interactive virtual tours of specific locations on Dartmoor. The site was launched in November 2005 with a virtual tour of Higher Uppacott, a Grade I-listed medieval longhouse with an intact 14th-century shippon (an enclosed building for cattle). The virtual tour provides a world-wide audience with visual access to this rare historic building (including a look into the roof space and the original smoke-blackened thatch) and audio access to expert interpretation of its special features and the memories of those who knew the house in the early part of the 20th century. *Virtually Dartmoor* also features a virtual tour of the settlement of Princetown and will soon include tours of the Postbridge and Believer area and of Haytor Common.

50 Children playing by the menhir at Merrivale in the first half of the 20th century. © F Stoyle

52 *Moor Memories* listening post at the High Moorland Visitor Centre. © Dartmoor National Park Authority

51 Lee Moor China Clay tramway in the first half of 20th century. © E Andrew

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53 Hoffmann lime kiln at Craven Lime Works. © Robert White, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

54 Walkers in Swaledale enjoying a route past Grinton Lead Smelt Mill, a 19th-century lead-smelting mill which is now a Scheduled

Monument. © Miles Johnson, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

55 A Young Archaeologists Club based at the Dales Countryside Museum has developed from the *Out of Oblivion* project. © Robert White, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority



Accessing the cultural heritage in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Quarrying and lime-burning have been carried out in the Yorkshire Dales for centuries and during the late 19th century the area was at the forefront of lime-burning technology. The remains of three different kiln types survive at Craven Lime Works, the most impressive being a 128m-long Hoffmann lime kiln with 22 firing chambers arranged in a 242m-long tunnel. In 1999 the National Park Authority leased the major part of this site from its two landowners and began work on a £350,000 scheme, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the European Regional Development Fund, to consolidate the industrial remains and provide visitor interpretation which avoids ecologically sensitive areas. In order to protect the character of the complex it has not been signposted or promoted as a tourism resource although considerable use is made of it by guided groups and school parties. The site is ideal for consideration of potential conflicts between conservation, tourism and industrial development and the Authority has produced an education pack aimed at Key Stage 2 geography and history teachers.

Access to information about the historic environment of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is provided through the web-based *Out of Oblivion: A Landscape Through Time* project, carried out by the Authority with the aid of a £90,000 grant from the HLF and input from the Dales Volunteers. The core of the Historic Environment Record of the Yorkshire Dales is available electronically through the Archaeology Data Service. The website www.outofoblivion.org.uk, however, offers a more accessible window into the archaeology and history of the Yorkshire Dales and its landscape, along with visitor and transport information, access and walking routes. A *Kids Zone* provides details of two Young Archaeologists primary-school projects as well as *Dales Folk*, a series of 12 stories, originally designed as a teaching resource. These are set in different periods and highlight core ideas in personal and social aspects of citizenship education by showing how issues such as emigration and immigration have always been a feature of life in the Dales.

This publication was produced by Sarah Tunnicliffe on behalf of English Heritage in collaboration with the Countryside Agency, English National Parks and English National Parks Authorities Association. It was funded by English Heritage and the Countryside Agency.

ENGLISH HERITAGE

English Heritage is the government's statutory adviser on the historic environment.

Our role is to champion and care for the historic environment which we do by:

- improving understanding of the past through research and study
- providing conservation grants, advisory and education services
- identifying and helping to protect buildings and archaeological sites of national importance
- maintaining more than 400 historic properties and making them accessible to the broadest possible public audience
- maintaining the National Monuments Record as the central publicly accessible archive for the historic environment in England.

For more information, please see www.english-heritage.org.uk.

Further information on all English Heritage surveys and collections of aerial photographs relating to National Parks and other parts of the country can be found at the National Monuments Record at www.english-heritage.org.uk/nmr

ENPAA

English National Parks Authorities Association (ENPAA) exists to raise the profile, understanding and relevance of the work of the English National Park Authorities, and aims to further their needs. It provides a collective voice for the views of the Authorities and represents their interests to a range of policy-makers, Parliamentarians and other decision-makers. Through highlighting the work of the Authorities, ENPAA aims to inspire decision-makers to support them to deliver numerous public benefits. For more information, please see www.nationalparks.gov.uk

THE COUNTRYSIDE AGENCY

The Countryside Agency is the statutory body working to make the quality of life better for people in the countryside and the quality of the countryside better for everyone. It is a non-departmental body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). For more information, please see www.countryside.gov.uk.

In October 2006, the Countryside Agency will cease to exist and will be replaced by two bodies:

- Natural England, which will integrate the Landscape, Access and Recreation division of the Countryside Agency with English Nature and most of Defra's Rural Development Service (RDS). It will have responsibility for enhancing biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promoting access, recreation and public well-being; and for contributing to the way natural resources are managed so that they can be enjoyed now and by future generations.
- Commission for Rural Communities, a single body that will act as a rural advocate, expert adviser and independent watchdog, with a particular focus on disadvantage. Currently operating as a division of the Countryside Agency, the Commission will become an independent body.

ENGLISH NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITIES



Broads Authority
www.broads-authority.gov.uk



Dartmoor National Park
www.dartmoor-npa.gov.uk



Exmoor National Park
www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk



Lake District
www.lake-district.gov.uk



New Forest National Park
www.newforestnpa.gov.uk



North York Moors National Park
www.moors.uk.net



Northumberland National Park
www.northumberland-nationalpark.org.uk



Peak District National Park
www.peakdistrict.org.uk



Yorkshire Dales National Park
www.yorkshiredales.org.uk

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